

## THE FRENCH ANARCHY.

Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles.

## PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMUNE.

Split in the Insurgent Committee—Several Members Arrested.

A Bonapartist Committeeman Condemned to Death.

## CIRCULAR FROM M. THIERS.

The Government Prepared to Crush Insurrection.

A Large Army Concentrating at Versailles.

## AN ADVANCE ON PARIS EXPECTED.

A Restoration of the Empire Regarded Inevitable.

Bismarck Communicating With the Insurgents.

## INTERRUPTION OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

German Forces Concentrating Near Paris.

## THE ROUGE REPUBLIC.

Telegrams to the New York Herald.

Proclaiming the Result of the Election.

I have received the following despatch from the New York Herald special correspondent in Paris, dated last night. Your correspondent says:—

PROCLAIMING THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections was proclaimed this afternoon in front of the Hotel de Ville, and was celebrated with artillery salutes. One hundred thousand National Guards were present, and the crowd was enormous. The Central Committee have resigned their powers into the hands of the newly elected officials.

Paris Quiet—Split in the Insurgent Committee—The Commune Proclaimed—First Sitting of the Communal Council—A Bonapartist—Military Matters—Officials Dismissed—More Money Obtained.

LONDON, March 29, 1871.

The following intelligence, dated at Paris and Versailles on yesterday and to-day, is forwarded for publication in the New York Herald:—

PARIS QUIET.

Paris is quiet to-day. The red flag is displayed everywhere.

A SPLIT IN THE COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee has split and some of its members have been arrested by their colleagues. Diplomatic intercourse at Versailles is represented to be extremely difficult.

THE COMMUNE PROCLAIMED.

The Commune was proclaimed in the Place de la Hotel de Ville at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by members of the Communal Council from a platform covered with red cloth, but were quite inaudible at a little distance. The approach to the place were filled by an enormous crowd of the Nationals, who often raised their caps on the points of their bayonets, at the same time zealously cheering the republic. Sixty guns had been collected in the Place and salutes of artillery were repeatedly fired.

FIRST SITTING OF THE COMMUNAL COUNCIL.

At the inaugural sitting of the Communal Council on yesterday a resolution was adopted declaring that the National Guard have deserved well of the country.

NO DECISION UPON VITAL QUESTIONS.

The *Deuts* says the Council separated at midnight without having come to any agreement upon the vital questions at issue. The next sitting will be held to-day, the 31st.

A BONAPARTIST ON THE COMMITTEE.

Correspondence from Versailles says that M. Gambier, a member of the Central Committee, has been condemned to death as a contumacious Bonapartist.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The committee has ordered that the Nationals be paid two and a half francs daily, in addition to their rations. General Dava, who organizes the infantry, and General Bergerot, the cavalry, are authorized to make requisitions for all needed articles.

CLUSURET IN OFFICE.

General Cluseret is said to have been appointed to the general administration of military affairs, vice Du Besson, suspended; but the report is considered doubtful. M. Florens' resignation of his military functions has been accepted.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY URGED.

The *Cri du Peuple* opposes the election of a commander-in-chief of the National Guard as dangerous and useless, and urges the deposition of the Assembly.

OFFICIALS DISMISSED.

The Insurgent Committee still retain all important positions. M. Schoelcher has resigned. The Committee has dismissed twenty-five officials in the Department of Finance for disaffection.

MORE MONEY.

The Bank of France has again advanced 500,000 francs to the insurgents.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A letter from General Cremer, regulating the committee, is published.

The Postal Director refuses to give up his functions to the appointee of the committee.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Stormy Session of the Assembly—A Camp Forming—Religious Services.

LONDON, March 29, 1871.

The New York Herald special correspondent at Versailles sends me the following despatch, dated last night. He says:—

THE ASSEMBLY.

To-day the session of the French National Assembly was exceedingly turbulent. The debate was marked by much violence of language.

A CAMP FORMING.

A large body of cavalry and infantry arrived from

the West this afternoon and a large camp is forming.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

At St. Germain there has been religious ceremony at the Cathedral for the souls of those who fell during the war.

Compromise Still Possible—A Government Circular—Troops Arriving—An Advance to be Made on Paris—Chancy on Paris.

LONDON, March 29, 1871.

I am enabled to report for the information of the New York Herald that a despatch from Versailles, dated to-day, states that an amicable arrangement between the Paris and Versailles governments is regarded as still possible.

THE GOVERNMENT READY TO CRUSH REBELLION.

The government has issued a circular to Prefects announcing that "order has been established in Lyons and Toulouse, and that the attempt at insurrection in the large towns had failed, save in Marseilles, Narbonne and Saint Etienne." "France," says the circular, "is rallying to the support of the government. The continued occupation of French territory by the Prussians is due to the insurgents. The government has temporized with the insurrection to avoid the shedding of blood, but is ready to-day to meet and crush it."

TROOPS ARRIVING.

Versailles is rapidly becoming a military camp. Guards are arriving continually from the departments. The movements of the government relative to Paris are unknown.

WHEN AN ADVANCE WILL BE MADE.

The government is steadily organizing a trustworthy force for a march upon Paris, which will possibly be made in about eight days.

CHANCY ON PARIS.

General Chancy, it appears, promised the Insurrectionary Committee that he would not fight except against foreigners.

PRUSSIAN TROOPS EXPECTED.

The Times special from Versailles says that forty thousand Prussians are expected there to-morrow.

## THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Resignation of Clemenceau—Leflo's Removal Demanded—A Convert—The Assembly Blamed.

LONDON, March 29, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the Herald the following information:—

RESIGNATION OF CLEMENCEAU.

A despatch from Versailles, dated to-day, states that M. Clemenceau, radical member from Paris, has resigned his seat in the French National Assembly.

LEFLO'S REMOVAL DEMANDED.

The Deputies of the right in the Assembly demand the removal of General Leflo, but M. Thiers positively refuses his consent.

A CONVERT.

M. Ruchetoul, a member of the left in the Assembly, has declared himself a turncoat because the *Official Journal* has defended assassination.

OFFERED TO COMMUNICATE WITH INSURGENTS.

At the sitting of the National Assembly to-day M. Freshueau made a demand for the interruption of communication with Paris.

THE DEBATE DISMISSED.

The *Francs, Debats, Silece* and *Vercit* blame the inaction and refusal of the Assembly.

PREPARING TO REMOVE.

It is said that preparations are being made for the removal of the Assembly to Fontainebleau.

## THE FRENCH PROVINCES.

Marseilles Declared in a State of Siege—Proceedings of the Insurgent Committee There.

LONDON, March 29, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the Herald that a despatch from Aix says the Minister of War has declared Marseilles in a state of siege.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURGENT COMMITTEE.

The Insurgent Committee at Marseilles has issued a proclamation recognizing the Paris government. Marseilles is tranquil and strikes have ceased. The Nationals of the city have elected M. Ducot their colonel.

## GENERAL REPORTS.

German Opinion—Bismarck and the Insurgents—No Encouragement—Peace Negotiations Interrupted—The Garibaldians Want Fight.

LONDON, March 29, 1871.

Advices from Berlin and Versailles enable me to report as follows to the New York Herald:—

GERMAN OPINION.

A despatch from Berlin, dated to-day, states that the opinion here is strong that the restoration of the empire by the aid of the imperial army is inevitable.

BISMARCK AND THE INSURGENTS.

There has been a correspondence between Bismarck and the Central Committee at Paris. The latter represented that the Thiers government was unsupported in any proper way by the country, and that the election of a new Assembly became necessary. The committee offered, meanwhile, to pay in a few days an instalment of the indemnity due to Germany. Bismarck's reply was favorable.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

The German official newspapers explicitly deny that any encouragement has been given to the insurgent Parisians by the German government or German commanders in France.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS INTERRUPTED.

A Brussels telegram states that no sitting of the Peace Conference was held to-day, and the time for the second meeting is undetermined. It is rumored that the events in Paris cause the delay in the negotiations.

PRUSSIANS CONCENTRATING.

The Prussians are concentrating at L'Isle Adam, near Paris, and will remain there until the disorder in the city is at an end.

WON'T HELP.

Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi have declined to fight, except against a foreign enemy.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Town of Truckee in Flames—Great Loss of Life—The Fair-Crittenden Murder Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1871.

The town of Truckee, Cal., on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is in flames and will probably be destroyed. A number of women and children have been killed by the burning buildings falling upon them.

THE FAIR-CRITTENDEN MURDER TRIAL.

Colonel B. Crittenden, who figured in the police reports published in the New York papers of the 17th, was never a member of Congress, but was at one time a member of the California Legislature from Kidozaco county.

THE TRIAL.

The trial of Mrs. Fair for murder is proceeding. It has been proved that she stated some time before the murder that Crittenden ever brought his wife back to live with him one of them should die, and that she shot him while he was sitting with his family, who had joined him a few minutes previously.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A bill to pay members of the Legislature \$700 for the session passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday.

Fruit trees in Southern Illinois are in full bloom, with prospects of a good crop. Strawberry are now in the Chicago market.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday appointed twelve delegates to attend the Commercial Convention in New York to consider the future management of the canal.

A judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of Ohio yesterday against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for \$12,576, in favor of Gibson, Early &amp; Co., for damage arising in 1860 for delay in the shipment of sugar.

A tavern in Bedford, a fourteen miles from Detroit, kept by a German named Schurz, was burned yesterday morning. Schurz and his wife perished in the flames, while their three children escaped.

## THE COAL TROUBLES.

Failure of Legislative Interference—A Break in the Dead-Lock—Prospects.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1871.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement.

THE COAL TROUBLES IN THE INSURGENTS.

It is but mildly expressing the public sentiments here to say that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Governor's message and Attorney General's opinion upon the coal troubles, has disgusted almost everybody. The milk and water report presented on Friday last has been received by all parties with unmitigated evidences of dissatisfaction. The miners now realize that it was a mistake to suppose that relief would be afforded them from that quarter. The operators see that they are still left to the tender mercies of the carrying corporations without hope of redemption, and consumers generally understand that there is no disposition on the part of the Legislature to act for the people in this most important juncture. Hence nobody is satisfied with the dose of Legislative soothing syrup called a preliminary report, if we except the carrying companies, who have been left untouched in their exorbitant rise of coal freights. It is not out of place to say that the prevailing opinion here is that "solid arguments" have been made in Harbursburg to induce the committee to transcend the duty it was appointed to perform, and thus play into the hands of the corporations against the miners. It was not so generally understood that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire if the carrying companies had violated their charters by exorbitating and thus conspired to create a famine and panic in that particular branch of trade. The circumstances of the case were perfectly understood, and there was no mistake in regard to the wishes of the people in the matter. They wanted to know to what extent their rights had been bartered away to the great monopolists in coal, and expected that justice and protection would be accorded to them. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the matters confided to them the committee opened all the questions of the trade, and in effect, arraigned the miners before the public as instigators of the present trouble in place of the carrying companies, who they were especially instructed to investigate. Testimony wholly irrelevant to the issue was admitted, and after a discussion of about a week the committee recommended the carrying companies to be restrained by the government, and gave a list of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions. The recommendations of the committee are very well in their way, it is true, but they do not meet the ruling of the most diminutive proportions.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Despairing of coming to a direct solution of the coal problem, the Senate Judiciary Committee, independent operators have made an arrangement with their men, paying them the old prices, and began to ship coal. The result was a break in the dead-lock. The carrying companies, who had been holding out for a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The miners, who had been demanding a high price, were forced to accept the new arrangement. The carrying companies, who had been holding out